





## 'Economic Shock' Feared in Japan

## Major Nations Hail Currency Accord

By John M. Goshko

BOON, Dec. 19 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today described the Washington accord on currency realignment as one that will adequately protect West Germany's economic interests.

It took this position despite the fact that the West German mark is one of the currencies most drastically affected by the agreement.

Conrad Ahlers, the government's spokesman, announced officially that the changes produced by the combination of the mark's revaluation and the dollar's devaluation amounts to 13.57 percent.

He added that the new official rate of exchange with the dollar will be pegged at 3.223. Prior to last May, when Bonn released the mark from fixed parity with the dollar, the exchange rate was 3.66.

**Disadvantage for Exports**  
This revaluation means that the mark will have to absorb a competitive disadvantage against the dollar and most other major currencies in international trade. Since the mark will now be a more expensive currency, it will cost more for holders of other currencies like dollars to buy German exports.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ahlers hailed the realignment accord warmly on behalf of the government. And the initial indications were that most major segments of West Germany's industry shared this opinion.

Their general optimism seemed prompted by a feeling that a failure to agree on parity changes could have been a lot worse from the German standpoint. While conceding that the revalued mark will cause difficulties for German exporters, most economic sources here said the realignment would also solve a number of problems that had long vexed the Bonn government.

In particular, as Mr. Ahlers noted, the return to a fixed parity will relieve German industry of the uncertainties caused by a widely fluctuating currency. Since the mark was set free to "float," its daily value has been determined by free-market supply and demand pressures and, during the past six months, it had increased in value over the dollar by approximately 10 percent.

Mr. Ahlers also pointed out that the removal of the 10 percent American surtax will help to take some of the sting out of the more expensive mark for those German exporters selling in the U.S. market.

In addition, he said, most of the new spread between the dollar and the mark is caused by the dollar's devaluation rather than the revaluation of the mark. This means that the competitive edge being yielded by Bonn will not be so great in terms of other currencies.

Lastly, as many sources pointed out, the substantial new spread between the dollar and the mark should end the inflationary pressures put on West Germany during recent years by the flight away from the dollar to the mark.

Many speculators, regarding the mark as strong and the dollar as overvalued, had rushed to exchange their dollars for marks. It was this pressure that forced the government to free the mark last May—an action that precipitated the current monetary crisis.

## TOKYO: Pessimism

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (NYT).—The Japanese response to the new revaluation of the yen hung like a pall over Tokyo today, much the same as the gray, dreary smog that covered the city this afternoon.

Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda said the 16.88 percent upward change in the yen's parity was "the greatest economic shock" Japan had suffered since the end of World War II.

Of all the currency realignments agreed upon in Washington, the yen devaluation was the biggest and the one most likely to have the greatest impact on its economy.

The yen went from an official exchange rate of 360 to a dollar to 308 to the dollar in the first rush readjustment in the post-war period. A 2.25 percent "band" in which the yen may fluctuate made it possible for the rate to reach 301 yen to the dollar, almost a 20 percent revaluation.

The government announced that the foreign exchange market here would be closed tomorrow to give banks, trading companies and industries time to adjust. The stock market, however, was to be open.

Several newspapers published rare extra editions to spread the news, which reached Japan in mid-morning. The Yomiuri Shimbun, a leading daily, carried

a banner headline: "Severity in Japan's Economy; the Era of the New Yen has Arrived."

Although Premier Eisaku Sato sought to be optimistic in a televised news conference this morning, leaders of the business community issued statements of gloom one after another. Many focused on the amount of the revaluation, which was greater than the Sato government had said publicly it would accept.

The removal of the U.S. 10 percent import surcharge, which had slowed Japanese exports to the American market, was almost completely overlooked in the pessimism over the revaluation.

## LONDON: Equitable

LONDON, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The effect of the Washington monetary agreement will not impair Britain's competitive strength in the world's markets, Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a statement issued here today.

Mr. Barber described the agreement as both equitable and realistic. He said the ending of the U.S. import surcharge and other re-

strictions, together with a return to fixed parities, would restore business confidence throughout the world.

"The effect on Britain of the devaluation of the dollar will be roughly balanced by that of the revaluation of certain other currencies, so that this settlement will not impair Britain's overall competitive strength in the world," he said.

**Switch to Dollars Seen**  
A massive switching from sterling into dollars is expected when the foreign currency market reopens here on Tuesday.

During the last four months, millions of dollars flooded into London to be changed into sterling. The most popular currency buy. With devaluation of the dollar and the prospect of a restoration of the U.S. economy, dealers were forecasting that the American currency will now become the most wanted in the world.

The Treasury said the special exchange control measures to deter inflows introduced on Aug. 31 and Oct. 7 are being removed. These prohibited payment of interest on nonresident sterling balances of amounts in excess of those held at Aug. 30 and pro-

hibited additions to nonresident holdings of various British government securities.

Gold economists and bullion houses here thought a rise in the official gold price to \$38 an ounce would have little effect on the free market price for gold. The price closed in London on Friday at \$42.85 middle—10 cents up on the afternoon fixing level of \$42.75.

## BERN: No Decision

BERN, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—Alexandre Hay, vice-director of the Swiss National Bank, said tonight no decision on a new parity for the Swiss franc would be taken before tomorrow.

He told reporters that statements attributed to West Germany's finance minister, Karl Schiller, according to which the franc would be upvalued by 4.61 percent, were premature. A decision had to be taken in Bern and only the Swiss cabinet was competent to take it, he said.

Swiss foreign exchange dealers were being instructed by the National Bank to be prudent tomorrow and not carry out too many transactions.

Mr. Hay said: "Certainly we cannot stray far from the main lines drawn in Washington but it is nevertheless premature to say that a decision has been taken and we must still be very cautious."

Earlier today a Swiss Finance Ministry spokesman said the ministry welcomed the decisions taken in Washington, which generally fell within expectations.

## PARIS: Advantageous

PARIS, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The Washington agreement will end monetary uncertainty and help restore the French economy, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today.

"The resolution that was arrived at is equitable for everybody," he said.

"The end of the crisis will put an end to investors' psychological uncertainties in France and the French economy can feel it now has a positive environment," he said.

He saw the agreement as being to France's advantage. "We do not want to be profiteers, but at the same time we are determined to protect French interests," he said.

The government is expected to announce a relaxation of exchange controls, especially those hurriedly introduced since President Nixon's new economic policy of Aug. 15.

France's two-tier foreign exchange market is also expected to disappear.

## ROME: No Trading

ROME, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The government tonight suspended all foreign currency trading against the lira and set the new parity at 581.50 lire to the dollar—a revaluation of 7.48 percent.

There was no word on when foreign exchange transactions might resume and the new rates against the dollar would come into effect.

Before Aug. 15, the official exchange rate in Italy was 625 lire to the dollar.

## ELSEWHERE:

**From Wire Dispatches**  
PARIS, Dec. 19.—Governments around the world generally welcomed the monetary agreement as a fair compromise for settling the worst international currency crisis since World War II.

They also regarded it as a likely boon for world trade, ending the last four months of uncertainty and averting the threat of the kind of tariff war that helped touch off the depression of the 1930s.

But many governments, moving cautiously, put off until tomorrow at the earliest the disclosure of new fixed exchange rates for their money.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark deferred announcements on new exchange rates, probably until tomorrow.

Austria welcomed the agreement "in principle," but said it was awaiting decisions on new parities by the ten nations represented there before taking its own.

In Moscow, Tass said the agreement reached "a low in U.S. prestige" and reflected "a deep crisis in the entire pattern of American economy and trade."

There was no comment on the fact that the Russians, as a major producer of newly mined gold, are likely to benefit from the higher gold price.

A formal decision by Greece is expected tomorrow, Athens sources said.

In Israel, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said today there was no plan to devalue the Israeli currency. The Israeli pound was devalued by 20 percent last August.

At the Hague, the Dutch guilder was also revalued by 2.76 percent against the official gold parity, the Finance Ministry announced.

## Heath, Nixon To Meet for Talks Today

## New Monetary System On Bermuda Agenda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—President Nixon and Prime Minister Edward Heath will discuss ways of fundamentally reforming the international monetary system during two days of talks opening here tomorrow.

The American and British leaders will exchange ideas in the light of the Washington agreement on new parity rates for principal international currencies, devaluation of the dollar by 7.89 percent and the lifting of President Nixon's 10 percent import surcharge.

Under the agreement, reached by the finance ministers of the 10 leading non-Communist industrial nations, the parity of the pound in terms of gold remains unchanged. Britain regards the agreement as both equitable and realistic.

British sources said the Washington agreement was a good sign for the success of the Bermuda meeting.

Mr. Heath was informed immediately when the agreement was reached as he was about to go to dinner at Government House, where he has spent the weekend relaxing after a visit to Ottawa on Friday.

**Approach Eased**  
Settlement of the parity rates of the pound, the yen, the mark and the franc was seen as easing the Anglo-American approach to the problem of wider monetary reform of the 25-year-old international monetary system.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Heath will now be able to spend more time on other pressing world problems such as Indo-Pakistani developments, the Middle East, European security and East-West relations.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber was flying to Bermuda from Washington later today to bring Mr. Heath up to date on details of the Group of Ten accord.

Mr. Barber was accompanied by Lord Cromer, ambassador to the United States and a former governor of the Bank of England. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the foreign secretary, was also flying here today from London to join Mr. Heath in time for the meeting with Mr. Nixon.

President Nixon is to arrive in Bermuda from Washington at about noon local time tomorrow. His meeting with Mr. Heath is part of a series he is having with Western leaders before going to Peking and Moscow in February and May next year.

**Nixons in N.Y.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPI).—President Nixon has kept a promise to take his family on a Christmas trip to the nation's largest city.

Mr. Nixon and his family attended a service today in the church where his daughter, Julie, and David Eisenhower were married nearly three years ago.

The holiday was the result of a long-standing promise by Mr. Nixon to his wife.

The Nixons and the Eisenhowers flew in from Washington last night and were joined by the other Nixon daughter, Tricia, and her husband, Edward Finch Cox, for a weekend on the town.

## World's Money Rate Systems Realigned; Dollar Is Devalued

(Continued from Page 1)  
raise the price of gold, and that the matter would simply be "held in suspense."

But there is a procedure under which the IMF can arrange a de facto devaluation of the dollar simply by declaring that its value has depreciated, and it was not clear last night whether or not other nations would ask the IMF to do so.

Neither Mr. Connolly nor Mr. Volcker would predict precisely what effect the average 12 percent appreciation of currencies (excepting the Canadian dollar) would have on the U.S. balance of trade and payments.

The American goal in negotiations originally was to get a \$13-billion improvement in trade, and this was later reduced to \$9 billion.

The communiqué also:

• Urged other nations not attending the Group of Ten conference to consult the IMF quickly on new rates. It is expected that many small countries in South America and elsewhere will follow the dollar down, in order to maintain existing competitive relationships.

• Agreed to undertake a prompt discussion, particularly within the IMF, of long-range reform of the international monetary system.

• Agreed to set aside the sticky question of convertibility of existing dollar balances for this longer-term phase of monetary reform. In the past few months the question of convertibility had threatened to be a troublesome issue.

The first sign of a breakthrough yesterday came about an hour before Mr. Nixon's surprise appearance in the Smithsonian exhibition hall, housing both Charles



CELEBRATION—Group of Mukti Bahini fighters ride on jeep waving Bangladesh flag, beating drums and shooting guns during victory parade in Dacca Saturday.

## Yahya to Quit Presidency Today

(Continued from Page 1)

—21 of them in West Pakistan, while Mr. Bhutto's People's party secured 90 of the 144 West Pakistani seats.

**Mission to Peking**  
Mr. Bhutto, who as President Ayub Khan's foreign minister was chief architect of Pakistan's close ties with Peking, visited President Nixon for 25 minutes yesterday before leaving the United States. It was announced over the weekend here that he will soon leave on an "important mission" to Peking.

He said in Rome tonight that "President Nixon confirmed to me the support of the United States for the principle of the sovereignty and unity of the state of Pakistan."

Mr. Bhutto went on, "Pakistan is only one entity. The unity of the nation will be preserved."

Earlier, in London, he had stated, "Of course Pakistan is still one country. Temporary phenomena are not permanent realities."

His assertion promptly scored some publicity in Rome. Immediately after Mr. Bhutto's statement in a press conference, the No. 2 Pakistani diplomat in Italy, A. H. S. Ataul Karim, head of the chancery at the embassy, resigned his post. Mr. Karim, who had gone to the airport to meet Mr. Bhutto, said: "Bhutto said Bangladesh does not exist. But 75 million people (there) are a concrete fact. Bangladesh does exist, but Bhutto does not want to face facts."

**People Discontented**  
The new regime in Pakistan faces domestic discontent over Pakistan's military defeat, political turmoil as civilian politicians try to patch together a regime and a national direction in the wake of 18 years of military rule without a constitution and in the absence of a working national legislature.

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As part of that drive, his visit to the White House yesterday was the first stepping stone, and his mission to Peking—which, like the United States, backed Pakistan diplomatically in this war—will be probably the second step.

In negotiations with India over establishing peace between the two neighbor nations, Pakistan will undoubtedly insist that it be given back East Pakistan.

President Yahya, in announcing the cease-fire on the western fronts Saturday, insisted that Pakistan was heading its commitment to UN resolutions calling for a cease-fire and troop withdrawal from foreign soil. He said India should formalize its cease-fire by taking action in the UN, where New Delhi is sure to be pressed to let Rawalpindi negotiate for a return of East Pakistan.

A key to the negotiations is the fate of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the imprisoned East Pakistani who has been named president of Bangladesh.

Mr. Bhutto gave a hint today that the sheikh would be a bargaining pawn in negotiations with India, saying that as of now it was "premature" to discuss his situation. Pakistan announced Friday that his treason trial had been ended and that a verdict was being drawn up while he remains in prison in Lyallpur.

Pakistan's only other bargaining pawn in its future peace talks with India would be the pressure of world opinion, which it considers to be pro-Pakistan and against New Delhi.

Both of these underdeveloped nations are members of the so-called Third World bloc of nations, not allied to either the Western or the Communist blocs and the majority of the nations in the Third World are jealous of their own national integrity, frequently being too poor to defend themselves against military onslaughts by bigger neighbors.

For that reason, India's dismemberment of Pakistan is many Third World nations to vote at the UN for the cease-fire and troop-withdrawal resolution, which Pakistan accepted but India rejected.

The acting president of Bangladesh and his prime minister have not, as expected, gone to Dacca, the capital. Indian Army sources in that city said the new government's leaders have remained in Calcutta, 180 miles away, because of anxiety about the security situation in Dacca.

The eastern capital was jolted yesterday by the discovery of the massacre of about 200 doctors, writers and teachers—a broad section of Dacca's intellectual leadership. The victims, many of whose hands had been bound behind their backs, had been garrotted, bayoneted or shot in the field outside Dacca. The field is near a fortified position still held by Ramkrishn, the militia of East Bengal who supported the Pakistan Army in its brutal suppression of dissidents in East Pakistan.

Two Ramkrishn were captured and allegedly admitted participating in the massacre. They were beaten to death by Mukti Bahini, the Bangladesh irregular troops.

Four youths accused of looting were publicly executed in Dacca yesterday, and the revenge just among Mukti Bahini and frate Bengali civilians has made the capital's atmosphere explosive.

**No Date for Peace Talks**  
No date has been set for the start of peace negotiations with Pakistan.

The talks are expected to deal with the sheikh's fate, the captured territories in the West and the fate of Pakistani soldiers seized in the East. Lt. Gen. J. S. Aurora, India's commander in the East, has estimated that they number almost 90,000—an increase over earlier estimates that there were 70,000 to 80,000 Pakistani Army soldiers in East Pakistan.

Pakistan apparently also wants to negotiate a resumption of East Pakistani membership in the United Nations. When Pakistan President Mohammed Yahya Khan announced Friday that he would join India in a cease-fire on the western fronts, he said Pakistan was heading its commitment to UN resolutions, which also called for troops' withdrawal to their own nations' soil. Gen. Yahya called on India to "normalize" its cease-fire with appropriate action in the UN.

Except for India, none of the UN's members have recognized Bangladesh. In fact the only other nation in the world to have recognized the new nation's claim to existence is Bhutan, a tiny Himalayan kingdom which, as a "client state" of India, follows New Delhi's lead in world affairs.

In Singapore today, K. K. Pannu, a roving ambassador for Bangladesh, said he has toured Asian capitals—in the Philippines, where he had been Pakistan's envoy, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore—in search of recognition for Bangladesh. He voiced optimism that other nations would soon recognize his new country.

A. W. Shams-ul-Alam, a senior Pakistan foreign ministry official who defected to Bangladesh in Kuala Lumpur yesterday, said

the Pakistani government estimated that all nations would recognize Bangladesh within 100 days.

New Delhi sources said today that India considers that there is a "power vacuum" in Pakistan now, and that India must wait its time before negotiating with the Pakistanis.

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## WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	13	55	Partly cloudy
ALASKA	4	40	Rain
ARKANSAS	15	59	Overcast
ATLANTA	15	59	Partly cloudy
BALTIMORE	15	59	Partly cloudy
BELLEVILLE	15	59	Partly cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	15	59	Overcast
BOSTON	9	48	Overcast
BUFFALO	11	50	Overcast
CAIRO	15	59	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	15	59	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Partly cloudy
DALLAS	15	59	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast
HAMBURG	-1	30	Overcast
HELSINKI	2	35	Very cloudy
HONGKONG	9	48	Partly cloudy
HOUSTON	15	59	Partly cloudy
LYNN	15	59	Partly cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Rain
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Overcast
MILAN	11	50	Foggy
MONTREAL	12	50	Cloudy
MOSCOW	9	48	Sunny
MUMBAI	3	48	Sunny
NEW YORK	-2	28	Cloudy
NICOTIA	11	52	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Rain
PRAGUE	9	48	Foggy
ROME	9	48	Overcast
SOFIA	9	48	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Very cloudy
TCL AVA	15	59	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	12	54	Partly cloudy
VENICE	-3	27	Foggy
VIENNA	-2	28	Overcast
WASHINGTON	3	37	Very cloudy
ZURICH	-3	23	Very cloudy

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey  
temperatures taken



Wage Earners

Pay Board Puts Controls on Executives' Compensation

By Philip Shabecoff  
Dec. 19 (NYT).—The chairman of the Pay Board announced Friday that the board would limit executive compensation and bonuses to 5.5 percent of the wages of wage earners.

The Pay Board is the new rule of the AFL-CIO President.

Mr. Shabecoff said that the first two weeks of the board's existence had been "the most horrible and excruciating of my life." But the board's meetings this last week had been "most productive" and "all matters are well under way to a solution," he said.

Quilted President

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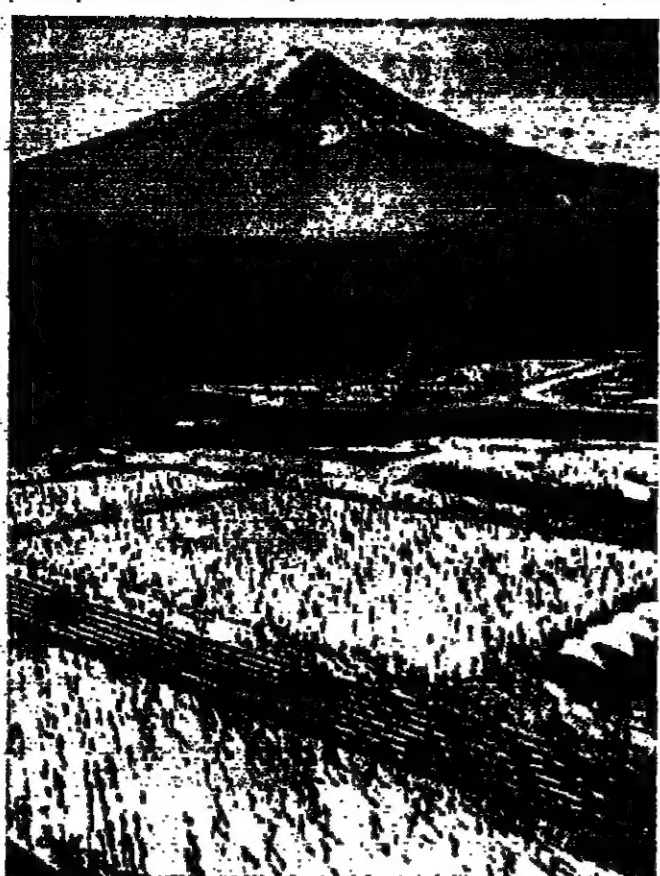
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ICE POLITIES—Every weekend thousands of Tokyo residents flock to this huge skating rink, about 60 miles west of the city. They do this for the sport and the clear, fresh air and for the majestic view of Mt. Fuji in the background. And perhaps simply to get away from the teeming city crowds.

Hanoi Radio Reports Downing Of 3 U.S. Fighters Above DMZ

SAIGON, Dec. 19 (UPI).—North Vietnam said today it had shot down three U.S. jets north of the Demilitarized Zone along the border between the two Vietnams.

The Hanoi radio, monitored here, identified the planes as F-4 Phantom fighters-bombers but did not mention the fate of the six crew members aboard.

The U.S. military command in Saigon refused comment on the broadcast.

Japanese Sets Airliner Afire, Dies Fighting

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (UPI).—A Japanese worker tried to set fire to an airborne turboprop plane today, and died after a struggle with passengers and crewmen.

The incident happened during a flight of All-Japan Airways between Fukuoka, in western Japan, and Tokyo with 13 passengers aboard and a crew of three. The worker was identified as Masaki Araki, 22.

Mr. Araki was seen by witnesses as he rushed into the cockpit and attacked the pilot with a fruit knife. Araki was subdued by the co-pilot and several passengers. During the struggle he apparently stabbed himself with his own knife. His motive was unknown.

In another development, Japanese Air Force jets were scrambled today when an Air France Boeing 707 pilot pressed his hijack button by mistake while en route from Osaka to Manila. He corrected his signal a few minutes later.

U.S. Army Ousting Drug Users, Ignoring Treatment Promise

By Iver Peterson  
SAIGON, Dec. 19 (NYT).—The U.S. Army in Vietnam is using administrative discharges to kick large numbers of heroin users out of the Army, despite pledges from President Nixon and the Pentagon to keep drug addicts in the Army for special help and rehabilitation.

Between 1,000 and 2,000 GIs are being discharged each month, according to an informed official source, after having been twice certified as heroin users by military doctors and after their commanding officers assert that they have not made an effort to kick the habit and are "of negligible value to the U.S. Army."

Israel Deport 8 U.S. Negroes As Visas Expire

JERUSALEM, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The Interior Ministry today ordered the deportation of eight American Negroes who arrived in October claiming to be black Hebrews.

A spokesman said the eight had obtained one-month tourist visas on their arrival and had not renewed the documents after they expired.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg signed the deportation orders last week. The black Hebrews had said they would fight any attempt to throw them out of what they consider their homeland.

More than 300 American Negroes have settled in Israel claiming to be members of the black Hebrewite nation, most of them living in Dimona and Ritzpah Rimona, in the Negev Desert.

Justice Dept., Kennedy Clash On Total of Wiretaps, 'Bugs'

By Ronald Kessler  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (WP).—The Justice Department and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy clashed yesterday over the number of wiretaps and "bugs" the government uses on grounds of national security.

Sen. Kennedy, D. Mass., released a Justice Department letter which he said shows that the extent of such wiretapping and bugging is "substantially greater" than the government had led the public to believe.

The Justice Department responded with a detailed denial of Sen. Kennedy's "erroneous and misleading allegations." The department statement said that there have never been more than 50 wiretaps in operation at any one time in the last three years, except for a few days in 1969 and in 1970.

The letter released by Sen. Kennedy was from Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian and was the first government breakdown of wiretaps and "bugs" in the national security field.

Sen. Kennedy said that the numbers are about two to three times higher than those cited in recent statements by President Nixon and Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold. And the duration of the surveillance is three to nine times greater than those authorized by court order in criminal cases, Sen. Kennedy said.

As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Sen. Kennedy requested the electronic surveillance breakdown last February. Mr. Mardian's response came last March 1. Aides to Sen. Kennedy attributed the delay in releasing the letter to indecision over what to do with it.

The 1968 Omnibus Crime Act gave the government the authority to "bug" and tap in major criminal cases with court approval, and the government has claimed the right to "bug" and tap without court order in national security matters. Whether such surveillance can be legally conducted on domestic groups as well as foreign nationals is a question being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Wiretapping refers to interception of telephone conversations, while "bugging" is electronic eavesdropping on room conversations, usually with a microphone.

According to Mr. Mardian's letter, the Justice Department operated 97 national-security telephone surveillances and 16 national-security microphone surveillances in 1970, or a total of

In Saigon, military sources said the U.S. Air Force has altered flight patterns over Laos because of the threat of MIGs. U.S. pilots have reported at least 25 MIG sightings in Laos in the last three months.

In the Hanoi broadcast, North Vietnam said the three Phantoms were shot down yesterday in three provinces southwest of the capital. It did not say how they had been downed.

The losses would bring to 3,407 the number of U.S. planes reportedly shot down by North Vietnam. The U.S. command admits the loss of 931 aircraft over the North.

Since their discharge process certifies these men as habitual drug users, it is unlikely that they are even remotely cured of the drug habit they had in Vietnam when they leave the Army.

Last June 17, Mr. Nixon declared a special war on drug use in a message to Congress. He announced that legislation would be sought to "permit the military services to retain for treatment any individual due for discharge who is a narcotics addict. All our servicemen must be accorded the right to rehabilitation."

The Pentagon has since asked for the legislation.

Officers who work in the Army's anti-drug program say that the "two-twelve" way out of the Army is favored both by disgruntled GIs who want out of the "green machine," and by commanding officers who don't want drug users in their outfit.

Since the "war on heroin" was begun six months ago, the Army has established two drug treatment centers, or detoxification centers, at Long Binh, just north of Saigon, and at Cam Ranh Bay on the coast.

Spain Jails Frenchman For Smuggling Drugs

VALENCIA, Spain, Dec. 19 (UPI).—A court has sentenced a Frenchman to 10 years in prison and a woman to four years on charges of trying to smuggle 240 pounds of pure heroin worth \$40 million from France to the United States.

Marie-Yvonne Carretero, 24, and her companion, Jean-Pierre Piliato, 35, were arrested last June after a four-day police hunt along Spain's eastern Mediterranean coast. Police said that the heroin was hidden in the couple's car.

Marijuana Case Against Santa Is in the Bag

MONTEREY PARK, Calif., Dec. 19 (UPI).—A female undercover agent arrested a shopping center Santa Claus on Friday for carrying marijuana in his toy bag.

The young, traditionally garbed Santa was led quietly away by plainclothesmen, disappearing a long line of children who wanted to get their pictures taken seated on his lap.

The police said the woman agent walked up to the young actor and said, "I'd like to buy three lds." She said he replied through his thick white beard that the marijuana would cost her \$20 and that it was hidden in his toy bag.

Following the seizure of the second freighter, the Johnny Express, on Dec. 15, the Cuban radio announced that the seized vessel was a "pirate ship" and that Cuban forces would go after such pirate vessels "at any distance from our coast and regardless of the flag."

The Defense Department said Friday that certain U.S. air and naval units had been alerted in connection with heightened surveillance of the maritime lanes in the Caribbean.

However, the Panamanian government has said that it does not wish any such "advance assurances," although it might ask for assistance in specific cases.

Diplomats said that Panama did not wish to antagonize the Cuban government. Moreover, it was noted that the ships in question are of American ownership and registry and merely fly the Panamanian colors as a "flag of convenience."

The new crisis with Cuba produced a series of high-level meetings in Washington yesterday afternoon involving the State and Defense Departments. The White House was being kept informed of all developments.

Robert Kennedy's Estate \$1,606,438

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP).—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy left a gross estate of \$1,606,438, but more than half went for debts and expenses, according to papers on file here.

Sen. Kennedy's widow, Ethel, received \$358,842, and \$17,210 went to each of their 11 children, according to documents filed last May in Manhattan Surrogate Court. The papers had not previously been made public.

Mig Fails to Bar Escape to West By Czech Flier

NUREMBERG, Germany, Dec. 19 (AP).—Ladislav Bezak, a renowned Czech stunt flier, brought his wife and four children from Prague to the West in a light plane today, dodging bullets from a pursuing MIG jet, Bavarian border police reported.

They said that Mr. Bezak, 39, landed safely at Nuremberg airport and requested political asylum shortly before 8 p.m.—about two hours after taking off from a small airstrip near Prague.

Mr. Bezak, a world champion stunt flier, said that he was intercepted and fired upon on the way by a Czechoslovak Air Force fighter. The pilot said that he saved himself and his family by zig-zagging and finally diving out of sight into a cloudbank.

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Retired After 1930 Triumph

Bobby Jones, Only Winner Of Golf's Grand Slam, Dies

ATLANTA, Dec. 19 (NYT).—Bobby Jones, the golf champion who scored an unparalleled grand slam by winning the U.S. and British Open and Amateur tournaments in 1930, died yesterday at his home here.

Mr. Jones, a lawyer who golfed only as an amateur, had suffered since 1948 from a progressive disease of the spinal cord. By last December he was no longer able to go to the offices of his law firm, Jones, Bird & Howell, although he tried to continue working at home. Death came from an aneurysm in his chest.

Mr. Jones retired from tournament golf after his grand slam victory. From 1933 to 1939, he won at least one major championship each year. He played his last game of golf in 1948.

Surviving are his widow, the former Mary Malone, a son, Robert T. 3d of Nashville, Tenn., two daughters, Mrs. Carl Hood Jr. and Mrs. Clara J. Black, and seven grandchildren.

**The Golden Era**  
In the decade following World War I, America luxuriated in the Golden Era of Sports and its greatest collection of star athletes: Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb in baseball, Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney in boxing, Bill Tilden in tennis, Red Grange in football and Bobby Jones in golf.

Many of their records have been broken now, and others are destined to be broken. But one, sports experts agree, may outlast them—Bobby Jones' grand slam of 1930.

Mr. Jones, an intense, unspelled young man, started early on the road to success. At the age of 10, he shot a 90 for 18 holes. At 11, he was down to 80, and at 12 he shot a 70. At 14 he won a major men's tournament and at 21 he was U.S. Open champion.

At 28 he achieved the grand slam and retired from tournament golf. A nation that idolized him for his success grew to respect him even more for his decision to treat golf as a game rather than a way of life.

"First come my wife and children," he once explained, "next comes my profession—the law."

E., W. Germans Will Sign Today

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—German negotiators tomorrow will sign two agreements opening the wall dividing the city to West Berliners and straightening out some border anomalies.

East German State Secretary Guenter Kohrt and a senior West Berlin city government official, Ulrich Mueller, will sign two documents agreed just over a week ago after months of negotiating. The ceremony will take place in East Berlin's Haus der Ministerien, former Luftwaffe headquarters, near the wall.

The two accords, together with an East-West German agreement on transit to and from West Berlin signed in Bonn last Friday, make up the detailed content of a wider four-power settlement on Berlin. The whole settlement will not come into force until the four powers sign a final protocol, not expected before May.

Grechko III in Baghdad

BEIRUT, Dec. 19 (AP).—Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Grechko is in Baghdad with a bad case of influenza that forced him to postpone an official visit to neighboring Syria. The Iraqi news agency reported today. The marshal is being treated in the Iraqi capital by his personal Soviet physician and is making satisfactory progress, the agency said.

...FRANK LITSKY.



Bobby Jones in action in 1934... and as he appeared a few years ago.



Finnish Woman Lives 14 Days in A Stalled Elevator

HELSINKI, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—Martta Sirola, 47, a cleaning woman, is in critical condition in a hospital here after being trapped in an elevator at a brewery for two weeks.

All she had to drink was lemonade and water from her bucket.

Police said that Miss Sirola's work card was last punched by the brewery's time clock on Dec. 2.

Miss Sirola, who was found in the elevator on Thursday, is now in an intensive care unit in the hospital here.

She was discovered by a repairman who was called when it was discovered that the elevator was not working.

Workers did not realize that only one of the two automatic elevators in the brewery was working as there is no indicator outside showing what floor the elevators are on.

Bonn Party Whip Quits in Dispute

BONN, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Social Democratic party whip Hans-Juergen Wischnewski resigned his post yesterday after a dispute over how the job should be filled.

He announced his resignation at a special party congress called to deal with party organization matters.

Earlier, the 300 delegates had turned down a resolution supporting him by Wischnewski that the whip be elected by direct ballot at future party congresses instead of being appointed by the party executive, as is current practice.

The resolution received a majority of the votes, but not a two-thirds majority necessary for it to become part of party by-laws.



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Obituaries  
Alexander T. Tvardovsky, 61, Poet, Rights Leader in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (NYT).—Alexander T. Tvardovsky, 61, one of the Soviet Union's most prominent poets and long a champion of liberal writing and creative freedom in the arts, died last night.

Informed sources said that Mr. Tvardovsky had been ill for some time with lung cancer and other ailments. He suffered a stroke at his country residence in the writers' settlement of Krasnaya Pakhra, south of Moscow. There was no official confirmation of his death in the Soviet press.

As editor of the leading literary monthly, Novy Mir, for 18 years in the post-Stalin era, Mr. Tvardovsky published many literary generations, among them Alexander Solzhenitsyn's novel of life in a Stalinist concentration camp, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

Several years later, Mr. Tvardovsky fought unsuccessfully to have his magazine print "Cancer Ward," another of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's novels. The book, which sharply criticized the Stalinist system, became a best-seller in the West but has not yet been published in the Soviet Union.

Resignation in 1970

Mr. Tvardovsky resigned his editorial post in February, 1970, under pressure from conservative critics and ideologists who bitterly attacked Novy Mir's publication of works that described the shortcomings of Soviet life.

A friend not only of Mr. Solzhenitsyn but also of such poets as Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Andrei Voznesensky, he was a victim of the general ideological tightening up in the arts. In his absence, Novy Mir has continued to attract interest but it has lacked the controversial color of the Tvardovsky era.

After his resignation, little was heard of Mr. Tvardovsky until last month on the eve of the 54th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, when he was given the Order of Lenin, the highest distinction awarded to civilians, for his poetry.

As a poet, Mr. Tvardovsky began as a supporter of Stalin, became a Communist party member in 1938 and went through several stages of development. So conservative did his work become that only four of five volumes of his collected works have been published. The fifth was scheduled for publication in 1968 but never appeared.

3 Stalin Prizes

Born June 21, 1910, the son of a village smith at Zagorye near Smolensk, he won three Stalin prizes for his poetry. The first was for a poem written in 1936 and called "The Land of Muravia," which enthusiastically praised the collectivization of the Soviet peasantry under Stalin.

Three years later, Mr. Tvardovsky graduated from the Moscow Institute of Philosophy, Literature and History.

The poet's national fame came in the war years with the creation of an anonymous war hero, Vasily Tyorkin, in a humorous narrative poem, "Book of a Soldier," written between 1941 and 1945.

Paris Amusements

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19 (NYT).—Actress Diana Lynn, 45, who suffered a stroke Dec. 9, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital here.

Miss Lynn broke into the movie

(Continued from Page 1)

business as a dancer and a singer. She was married to the actor Charles Boyer.

Although the committee did not mention any specific events in Spain in the last year, it said that the wave of repression, pro-Franco demonstrations and the failure to grant Spaniards the right to form political associations show "that we are still far away from a true peace."

New War Feared

The committee warned that unless Spaniards found ways to grant social justice and created "the climate of dialogue necessary to solve our problems," the country could find itself in another civil war.

The committee also challenged the regime's commitment to the creation of a consumer society before granting any political and social freedoms. It said that the price of enjoying "more and bigger material goods" was too high to pay in exchange for the "depoliticization of the citizenry and a voiceless public opinion."

4 'Gentlemanly' Gunmen Rob Canada Bank of \$1.1 Million

WINDSOR, Ontario, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—Police today wanted all main roads and U.S. police patrolled border-crossing points after four armed bandits stole more than \$1 million from a bank in one of Canada's largest cash robberies.

Posing as window cleaners, they stole \$1,129,000 from a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada yesterday. The bank was not open for business at the time of the robbery, but employees were at work to handle Friday's heavy business.

Once inside, the bandits fished two pistols and handcuffs from their pants and shackled the staff of 12.

The bank's manager, Ken Moore, called the men "perfect gentlemen at all times." He was locked in the bank's counting room while the rest of the staff

members were handcuffed to a pipe in a men's washroom.

The robbers wore knitted caps or nylon stockings pulled over their faces.

The thieves escaped with two or three bags stuffed mainly with small denominations of U.S. currency, much of it receipts from the nearby Windsor Raceway.

Police described the robbery as the work of professionals. They said the men had keys to the main door and the counting room. The robbers have joined a select group of bandits who have topped the million-dollar mark in a single haul.

Perhaps the biggest in the history of Canada occurred in 1970 when \$6,744,170 in non-negotiable checks was stolen from a Bank of Montreal branch in Toronto. The checks were later recovered.



Alexander T. Tvardovsky



Diana Lynn

French Protestants Publish Attack on Capitalist System

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Dec. 19 (NYT).—The Protestant Federation of France has published a draft statement holding the capitalist system and its ideology "unacceptable" and calling upon Christians to fight the status quo either by "bold reformism" or "revolutionary opposition."

The 12,000-word document, "Church and the Authorities," is the fruit of nearly two years of work by a committee of six leading laymen named by the federation, one of whom is a top industrialist and another a prominent banker.

It has been submitted for approval to the six member churches of the federation, which represents most of the 740,000 Lutherans and Calvinists of France. It has already encountered opposition among church leaders and is likely to be amended before its adoption. But its official publication marks a phase in the radical ferment that has heretofore been more evident among Roman Catholics than Protestants in France.

"We cannot adopt an external or neutral attitude toward the economic and political authorities," the report said. "We have been and are their tools and their props."

"Poor little church, Calvin says—but who pays its bills?" the committee demanded. It said that the churches must reconsider their dependence on the wealthy, on investments and on privileges granted by the government. This includes the old concordat for Alsace, where half of all French Protestants live and where the churches still are financed by taxes.

"It is still not considered normal to be a conscientious objector," the statement said, "whereas to die on the field of honor always earns a plaque. One is always ready to render honors to a minister responsible for the preparation of thermonuclear war or to the president who backs him. But Christian pacifists are always regarded oddly, and generally speaking, the churches most compromised by militarism discover the virtues of nonviolence just when the real nonviolence becomes revolutionaries."

Church Panel Says Franco Bases Peace on Repression

The committee's chairman, Bishop Gonzalez Moralejo, met yesterday with Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona, the new archbishop of Madrid, to discuss the report. The cardinal is considered a leading progressive.

Some church sources believed that many priests would read the report at masses throughout Spain today.

The decision whether to read or distribute the report, however, will be left entirely to the parish priests, sources said.

In the last year, the Spanish church has made it clear in word and deed that it intends to accomplish a true separation from the state and has asserted its right to criticize the Franco regime.

The 1953 concordat, which regulates relations between Spain and the Vatican and which gives the regime the right to appoint major church appointments, has not been renewed by the Vatican because of pressure from the Spanish clergy and hierarchy.

Earlier this month, the Spanish government, in a conciliatory gesture, approved a major shake-up in the hierarchy, which confirmed the ascendancy of the progressives and reformists in the church.

Bishop Gonzalez Moralejo is a leader of the reformers. During the Civil War, he was a stenographer for the parliament of the Spanish Republic, which Gen. Franco overthrew. He became a priest after the fighting ended.

Mr. Karnov, who said he was leaving the briefing in conformity with the State's "anti-background" policy, was joined by James E. McCarthy of Knight Newspapers. The other newsmen present remained for the rest of the session.

Mr. Ziegler, in talking to a handful of newsmen, did not seem very agitated over the controversy. He said that he thought backgrounders were misused when they announce a new position or policy without attribution, but were useful when they provided explanations or expansion on policies.

He said he thought that Mr. Kissinger made a mistake in going on "deep background," instead of allowing his remarks to be attributed on background to "a White House official."

Over the years, officials have spoken to newsmen on background, but on-the-record, for a variety of reasons. Sometimes, it has been to inform the American public without causing diplo-

matic problems with a foreign country. Thus, at the State Department, from time to time, information is provided on the record as part of a joint agreement with another country, but supplementary information is added on background basis.

Sometimes, officials want to make their views known without drawing excessive attention to them. Sometimes, officials speak on "deep background" to conceal the identity of the informant from their superiors, who may not want the news made known. Often, officials have asked to speak on "a background basis" when they have not carefully gone over their remarks and are worried about how they will look in print.

In many cases, officials have spoken on background when their remarks could just as well have been on the record, but the officials chose to avoid being mentioned for personal reasons. The White House often gives "backgrounders" when important presidential messages and speeches are released, often to draw attention to the points the administration wants to underscore and to supply additional information.

The most controversial use of backgrounders has been the attempt by various administrations to defend or promote their policies in such a way that the newsmen serve as the mouthpieces for the government. This has occurred when administrations have issued documents or other information on a "deep background" basis with no attribution allowed.

In past administrations particularly, the President himself has been known to speak about his record with no attribution made of his remarks.

'Let's Not Have Any More'

Nixon Is Brought Into Furor Over News 'Backgrounders'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (NYT).—President Nixon was brought into the controversy last week over whether, and to what degree, newsmen should report information and points of view supplied by officials on other than an on-the-record basis.

Mr. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, was asked at Key Biscayne, Fla., where Mr. Nixon is spending a few days, what was the President's view of the dispute over the justification of officials offering and newsmen accepting material on so-called "background" or "deep background" basis.

The controversy, which has been a subject of discussion here for many years, arose again Wednesday when The Washington Post and The New York Times refused to abide by the ground rules of a "deep background" held by Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security affairs adviser.

Mr. Nixon, according to Mr. Ziegler, said that if news organizations did not like the practice of "backgrounders," then "fine, let's not have any more backgrounders."

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# Nixon Is Brought Over News Die

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (UPI)—President Richard M. Nixon was brought over the news of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. by a television screen in the White House. The president was seen looking at the screen with a somber expression. The news of the assassination was first reported by a radio station in Memphis, Tenn., at about 10:30 a.m. local time.

# War With Israel Seen as Inevitable

By Marvin Howe  
DAMASCUS, Syria, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Syrians are quietly reinforcing their defenses around this vulnerable capital and other important cities but there is no evidence of eagerness to provoke hostilities with Israel.

# Dayan Praises Egypt's Care Of a Wounded Israeli POW

TEL AVIV, Dec. 19 (AP)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has lauded the treatment given by Egyptian doctors to a recently returned wounded Israeli prisoner of war, it was revealed today.

# Greece to Ease Martial Law, Free 69 Political Prisoners

ATHENS, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Premier George Papadopoulos announced last night that the government would reduce martial law and release banished political prisoners. He reiterated his annual pledge to restore "democracy, not demagoguery," but did not say when.

# Jarring Emerges In Lead in Race For Top UN Post

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 19 (UPI)—Gunnar V. Jarring, the 61-year-old Swedish diplomat who has been the UN mediator in the Middle East for the last four years, has emerged as the leading candidate for secretary-general.

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Greek Premier George Papadopoulos speaking Saturday.

# Hussein Fires Commander Of Air Force

BEIRUT, Dec. 19 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan has removed his air force commander, Maj. Gen. Saleh al-Kurdi, in what diplomatic quarters here believe to be a quiet purge of the armed forces.

# Christian Democrats Insisting On Fanfani in Rome Election

ROME, Dec. 19 (UPI)—The governing Christian Democrats resisted growing Marxist pressure today to drop their candidate as the prize for ending an 11-day-old stalemate over the Italian presidency.

# Peking Obliges UN to Oust 2 Taipei Newsmen

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 19 (UPI)—The Chinese Communist government has displayed its political muscle by forcing the ouster of the two Nationalist Chinese correspondents working here.

# Purge Threat Warfare

PARIS, Dec. 19 (AP)—A yesterday that Croatian Communist leadership was the possibility that a union meeting were being given early and public future of a chartering Croatia earlier a working class basis, the factor entire country, did the situation in imaxed with the top Croatian come very dan-struggle against not been launch-declared, "per-is, it would have to a civil war," of the country.

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# India and Pakistan

## Bangladesh: 'God Bless You!' Said a Weeping Man to an Indian

By Sydney H. Schanberg

**CALCUTTA (NYT).**—The war ended as it began, with the Bengali people of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, embracing and kissing their liberators, the Indian Army.

"God bless you, God bless you," shouted a weeping man.

Fathers held their infants up in the air and waved the infants' hands at the beaming Indian soldiers, as though the experience was so beautiful and piercing that the baby, no matter how young, would have to remember it.

It was indeed a beautiful experience—riding into Dacca with the troops, as this correspondent did, amid all that pure rapture. But the happiness over freedom and independence and rescue from West Pakistani oppression masked—as all moments of liberation do—the cruelty and madness of war.

Many of the country's young men, who had formed a highly motivated guerrilla army, are dead of Pakistani bullets. Many young women are also dead and many others are rape victims,

having been forced into sexual slavery.

Just as troubling as the loss of many of the country's finest youth is the absence of the leader of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, still in a West Pakistani prison, where he has been languishing since his arrest last March when the West Pakistani Army began its offensive to try to crush the Bengali autonomy movement.

The sheikh is the only national leader, the only man who can keep the Bengalis' minds focused on the nation-building task ahead. The men who have been operating in his absence—the members of the Bangladesh (Bengal Nation) cabinet whose headquarters until now has been Calcutta—are relatively colorful politicians who do not seem to have the charisma to control the dark forces set in motion by the liberation struggle.

### Revenge

Revenge is in the air. The survivors of those tortured and killed by the Pakistani troops and their collaborators want their liberal pound of flesh now.

Despite the efforts of the Indian Army, the embryonic Bangladesh administration and the leaders of the Mukti Bahini (the Bengali guerrilla army), executions have already begun. Some of the home guards trained by the Pakistani Army are being picked off. So are civilian non-Bengalis—a minority known as Biharis, most of whom collaborated with the occupation army.

Gunshots can now be heard through the night in Dacca and other cities.

The United States has called for the withdrawal of the Indian Army from Bangladesh—which the Nixon administration insists on still calling East Pakistan—but the unfortunate truth is that if the army pulled out right now, the sporadic executions would become full-blown massacres.

President Nixon also continues to enrage the Indians by keeping a task force of the Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal, apparently as a form of pressure on India because of its alliance with the Soviet Union.

Anti-American sentiment is running high here. The American Consulate in Calcutta, under heavy police protection, has been besieged by angry demonstrations. "If he doesn't get that fleet out of here," said one American working in Calcutta, "he'll have to use it to evacuate us from India."

India is giving Bangladesh every assistance in getting the country running again, sending in top Bengal administrators from the Indian state of West Bengal to start up the government machinery. India is also trying to secure the release of Sheikh Mujibur, presumably as part of the price for the repatriation to West Pakistan of the 80,000 surrendered Pakistani troops.

But even if all these efforts are successful and the sheikh takes the reins of power, Bangladesh's infancy cannot be anything but a painful struggle.

think it is much lower). In population, Bangladesh is the seventh or eighth largest nation in the world, but its 75 million people are crammed into an area the size of Arkansas.

It is a flat, deltaic country veined by a river system with seven times the flow of the Mississippi—a system that first nurtures the rich jute and rice fields and then destroys them and the people on them with annual raging floods from the monsoon. To raise the people of this land to a halfway decent standard of living would require a massive international aid effort.

The nations that have pledged relief aid for the nearly 10 million Bengali refugees who fled to India to escape the Pakistani repression—and whose repatriation will be another burden on Bangladesh's infancy—will probably honor those commitments. Beyond that, governments that wish to preserve or improve their relations with West Pakistan—such as the United States—will probably drag their feet about recognizing the new state in the east. And this will make matters of the magnitude required by Bangladesh all the less likely to descend.

### Suffering

It has always been a land of nonstop suffering, with disease rates that require a villager to produce eight children before he can be reasonably sure that two sons will survive, and a per-capita income estimated at about one dollar a week. (Some economists

## India: 'Without Mujib, We Are in Real Trouble'

By Charles Mohr

**NEW DELHI (NYT).**—"We had the people of Bangladesh and their hour of triumph." Thirteen days and some 10,000 Indian casualties in dead, wounded and missing after she accepted the gamble of all-out war, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stood before Parliament last Thursday to announce as complete a victory as she could have wished for.

India had said from the outset that her goal was limited—to overthrow the Pakistani field army in East Pakistan, not to wage a relentless war aimed at the occupation of West Pakistan—and her government's words and actions last week attested to the sincerity of her statements. With the Pakistani surrender in the East, said Mrs. Gandhi, it was "pointless" to continue fighting in the West. On Friday Pakistan agreed to her offer of a ceasefire. "The guns are silent," New Delhi announced.

The immediate problem for the Indians focuses on Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of the Awami League, whose election victory on a platform of autonomy for East Pakistan had led the military regime of President Mohammad Yahya Khan to repudiate the election, arrest the victor and, last March, proceed to bloody repression of the autonomy movement.

The Awami League is, essentially, a bourgeois, moderate force whose main interest is in Bengali nationalism. If Pakistan releases Sheikh Mujibur, he can assume his role as president of the new nation of Bangladesh and, by the force of his personality, create a kind of order in what is now a vast political vacuum. "But without Mujib," an Indian official conceded last week, "we are in real trouble."

India has its own Bengali population in the Indian state of West Bengal and the city of Calcutta. (The Indian Bengalis are mostly Hindu and the East Bengalis are mostly Moslem, but except for male circumcision the cultural differences are not very

great.) All over the subcontinent, Bengalis are famous for being volatile and argumentative, for talented rioting, for turning over streetcars and smashing the windows of USIS libraries. Miserably poor, they also have a propensity for leftist politics, and in India there are several varieties of Bengali Communists, including Maoists and Trotskyites, and Bengali anarchists.

Without Sheikh Mujibur, said

an Indian source, "there is no question that chaos and a power struggle in Bangladesh is now possible." The Bengali politicians who constitute the present Bangladesh government are not believed to have effective control over the guerrillas and may urge the Indian Army to linger until order is established. Yet India seems sincere in saying it wants to get its army out as soon as practicable. If the In-

dians wait too long they will inevitably become the "Hindu army of occupation."

### Minorities

India is not much worried, at this point, that the emergence of Bangladesh will encourage secessionist and separatist movements among its own minority groups (India is really a federation of minorities). National

power and prestige are at an all-time high, and the Indians in the past have been stubborn in resisting breakaway movements by such groups as the tribesmen of the Naga hills.

Pakistan has been reduced to less than half its former population. But its friend, China, has also suffered, and so has the United States.

The last-minute support of Pakistan by the United States seemed, from the perspective of New Delhi, to be a hopeless and inexplicable commitment to a lost cause. Nixon has deeply alienated 550 million Indians, and apparently accomplished nothing.

## Pakistan: The People Pray, Weep in Mosques

By Malcolm W. Browne

**RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (NYT).**—If Pakistan had been a corporation divesting itself of a highly unprofitable subsidiary, the past week could have been one of the happiest in the nation's history.

In the old days, East Pakistan's jute fields and tea plantations had provided most of the nation's earnings of hard currency. But in recent years it had become increasingly obvious that East Pakistan was becoming an intolerable economic and political millstone around West Pakistan's neck. Jute prices have declined, and West Pakistan's small but developing industrial base has provided an increasingly greater share of the national income.

Politically the prospect of really representative government for the combined wings of Pakistan has never been very attractive to the western region. The predominantly Urdu-speaking population of the West is only 55 million compared with the predominantly Bengali population of more than 75 million in the East. This inevitably would have meant the installation of a Bengali prime minister for all of Pakistan.

During the past year, in particular, East Pakistan has seemed to be a permanent disaster area. Cyclones and floods late last year claimed a half-million lives. A population that grows at a rate

of 3.4 percent a year has made East Pakistan the most densely populated area on earth, and many of its people are close to starvation, even in good times. East Pakistan has no mineral resources to speak of, and its population, with a literacy rate of around 5 percent, has neither technical training nor physical stamina.

But Pakistan is not a corporation, and when Dacca fell last Thursday people here in West Pakistan went to the mosques to pray and weep.

"I couldn't persuade my father and brothers and sisters to leave Dacca and now it's too late," a young white-collar worker said. "Why couldn't they have told us the truth? My people are not Bengali and you know very well what will happen to all the non-Bengalis in the East now."

Worst of all for Pakistanis here was the brutal realization that a country of 130 million people, the sixth most populous on earth, had been split and reduced to helplessness by the hated Hindu neighbors. Hindus were falling like scales from the eyes of the people, and the new vision seemed to most to be one of unremitting gloom.

There was, first, the illusion of military parity with India. Faithfully maintained through two earlier wars since independence in 1947, this illusion was

shattered. Not only had the Indians crushed Pakistani defenses in the East, but it was obvious that an all-out Indian campaign in the West could have ended Pakistan's existence as a nation.

Then there was the Pakistani supposition that in the final hour of need China and the United States would come to the rescue. During the past week signs bloomed here reading, "We love you Mao and Nixon," and a map was published showing Chinese troops charging down into India. There was a thrill of expectation when it was learned the American carrier Enterprise was headed for the Bay of Bengal.

There were even a few who believed up to the end that Russia would pull in its claws and return to the mediating role it assumed in ending the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965.

None of these things happened, and a new mood of bitter isolationism is evident in Rawalpindi and throughout West Pakistan. Both China and the United States have lost leverage. Many Pakistanis are speaking of growing closer to Central Asia and away from the Indian subcontinent. New and stronger ties with Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan seem likely.

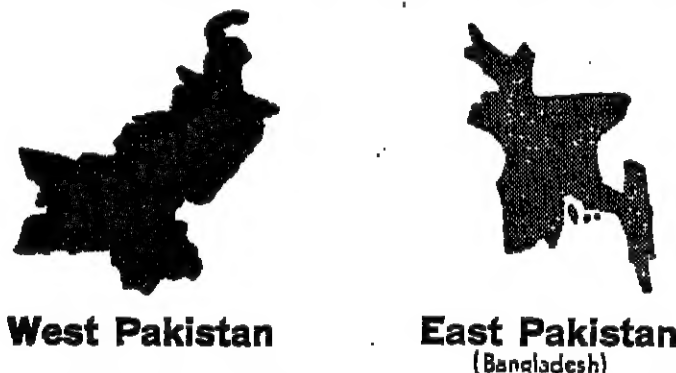
But the sense of national disillusionment centers most strongly on the man who has presided

over the nation since March 25, 1969—Gen. Mohammad Yahya Khan himself. For the first time newspaper editorials demanded why President Yahya had not told the people that defeat was so near and why he had not fought the Indians to the death. Demonstrators poured out into the streets of Lahore and other cities. In Peshawar, a holy mob burned the president in effigy—an intolerable insult in Pakistan under normal circumstances.

"Probably President Yahya did his best," a Pakistani official said, "but the ugly fact is that for the past year everything had gone wrong with this nation and Yahya has presided over the civil service of Pakistan. It is inconceivable that Pakistan should not now have a change in government."

Despite the cease-fire, Pakistan is unlikely ever to coexist happily with India, and the potential for future conflict will always be strong.

The Pakistanis believe that India will never rest until Pakistan ceases to exist. Under the circumstances, lopsided military budgets seem certain to dominate the economy of Pakistan, and there will always be the possibility of pre-emptive strikes by one side or the other. Despite the cease-fire, long-term prospects for peace and development in the subcontinent seem as dim as ever.



West Pakistan Area 310,403 sq. miles  
East Pakistan (Bangladesh) Area 55,126 sq. miles

Population 55-million (including estimated 10 million who fled to India)

Gross National Product \$12-billion (principal products: cotton and wool)

Per Capita Income \$130 (estimated)

Religion 99% Moslem

Infant Mortality 135 deaths per 1,000 births (U.S. 20 per 1,000)

150 deaths per 1,000 live births

Tale of Two Nations

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## After the Fighting

The war, it would seem, is ended. Pakistan is truncated; Bangladesh is a fact. At a guess, the casualties of the war between India and Pakistan were far fewer than those of the cruel efforts by West Pakistan to suppress the revolt in East Pakistan, and the political solution, which alone could assure a reasonable degree of tranquility in the Bengal area, has been secured by a sabre stroke. To that extent, the Realpolitik of Premier Indira Gandhi's government has been justified.

Yet the effects of the Indian adventure have gone far beyond the Bay of Bengal, far beyond the Indian Ocean. American commentators, whatever their sympathies in the war on the subcontinent, have emphasized the gains the Soviet Union achieved in Asia at the expense of American influence. Mrs. Gandhi has blamed Washington for not controlling Pakistan. But the plain fact is that the United States has been able to exert very little real influence on Asia for a good many years. It could neither move Pakistan to restraint in dealing with its rebellious Bengalis, nor keep India from supporting those rebels, covertly or openly. Moscow, for its part, won points by backing what patently would be the victorious side in a military showdown. And Peking, far more wholehearted than America in its backing of Islamabad, evidently realized that its ideological rival and uneasy neighbor, the U.S.S.R., held a winning hand. China con-

lined its bets, once the war broke out, to oratory.

In other words, it was a limited power play by the powers of Asia, the actual fighting strength involved being that of India and Pakistan. In the process, the United Nations—as in the Middle East—proved incapable of action. The British Commonwealth again was revealed as only the lingering shadow of a great idea. The Soviet Union encouraged a separatism far beyond what it would tolerate in central Europe; China argued against the very ideals of national liberation it is supposed to stand for. And the United States made gestures in the style of the early 1930s—a shadow play without substance.

Bangladesh may evolve a national existence. Pakistan may work out its own destiny, in an area more homogeneous, geographically, economically and culturally, than before. India may return to its own urgent problems of poverty and clashing nationalisms. But Asia as a whole, and the world at large, has seen new evidence of the limitations of moral authority and the effectiveness of national assertions of force. It must adapt to these new dimensions in new ways. The fighting between India and Pakistan may have ended, but the world has suddenly, and disturbingly, come to look very much like the world of the 19th century—but armed with the fearsome weapons of the 20th.

## The Long 92d Congress

It has been a long, long trail awinding for the members of the 92d Congress since they convened last January. The big surprise of this protracted, eventful first session has been President Nixon's adoption of most of the economic programs put forward by the Democratic opposition: wage-price controls, lower taxes, public service jobs for the unemployed, a radically unbalanced budget. Mr. Nixon has traveled far from old conservative orthodoxy in these eleven months.

Despite enormous efforts, the Democrats have been much less successful in persuading Mr. Nixon to accept their foreign policy views. They have failed in repeated attempts to write into law a specific date for withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam, an end to the air war over North Vietnam and to the CIA-financed "secret war" in Laos. Amendments sponsored by Senator Mansfield and others have failed in the face of a coalition of Speaker Albert, a minority of House Democrats and the Republicans. There is the last tattered vestige of the once invincible bipartisanship in foreign policy. A victim of this pulling and hauling between Congress and the executive has been the undernourished foreign aid program, killed outright by the Senate and then revived after prolonged parliamentary maneuvering.

In the making of social welfare policy, there has been a stalemate. The House again passed the administration's welfare reform bill, a significant and constructive measure. But as it did in the last Congress, the bill has become stalled in the Senate Finance Committee. Congress did pass its own far-reaching program to establish a network of day-care centers for children, but the President successfully vetoed it, as he also killed a Democratic bill to accelerate existing public works programs to combat unemployment.

On environmental and related issues, Congress killed the administration-backed plan to finance the supersonic transport plane. The House has passed a comparatively weak

pesticide regulation bill; agreement was at last reached on a satisfactory settlement of the long-disputed land claims of Alaskan natives, and the Senate has approved a comprehensive water pollution control bill which promptly came under heavy attack by industry and the administration.

President Nixon opened this Congress with a call for a "second American revolution" embracing reorganization of cabinet departments and regulatory commissions as well as federal-state revenue sharing. Government reorganization is usually a prickly subject because established bureaucracies, interest groups and congressional committees have vested interest in the status quo; and to no one's surprise, President Nixon last month abandoned his plan to abolish the Agriculture Department, Revenue sharing, however, has been the subject of hearings on both sides of the Capitol and some version of this reform may emerge in the next session if the President fights for it.

Congress made more headway on campaign spending reform. It agreed upon the first comprehensive bill to regulate political expenditures since the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

Despite President Nixon's adoption of wage-price controls and other liberal economic proposals, there naturally remains a considerable philosophical distance between the administration and the majority of the Democrats who control Congress. This has resulted in time-consuming scrimmaging between the two parties and some scrimony, though less than might have been expected. Having fought successfully to retain the initiative in foreign policy and having received Congress' cooperation on his tax bill and economic stabilization measures, President Nixon enters the coming campaign year having had his way on most of the issues that matter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Indo-Pakistan Conflict

India has not only won a war—the first since it attained independence—it has also helped 75 million East Bengalis to achieve an independent state. The justification for this war, and its cost in human life and material objects, are other questions entirely. Aside from the matter of guilt, it may be that Indira Gandhi has accelerated a historical process which could in any event no longer have been stopped.

By Western standards the material losses of the two sides to the conflict have been slight. But in terms of the economies and arms situation of two developing countries, they were substantial. And the indirect costs are even higher. Virtually all economic

planning in India has been paralyzed for nine months. Industrial production has stagnated, millions of rupees have been spent on sustaining the refugees and building up the war machine. In addition there has been a partial freeze on development aid.

There is still no answer to the question of who is to finance the reconstruction of "Bangladesh." There will be no avoiding tax increases and a certain degree of inflation—that is the "gloomy time" predicted by Indira Gandhi even before the outbreak of hostilities. It remains to be seen how long enthusiasm and a growing national pride will suffice to console the people about these conditions.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

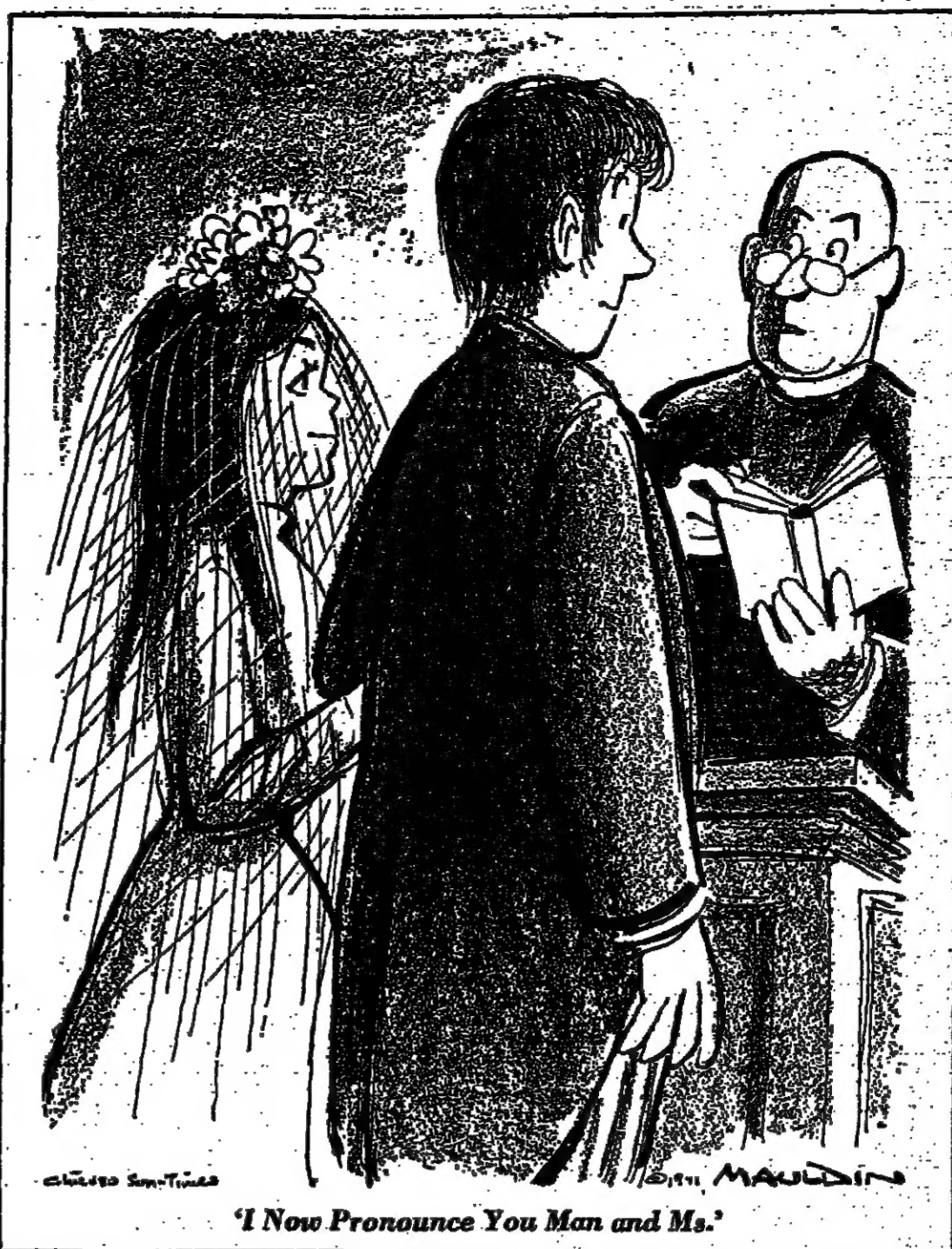
December 20, 1896

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by a practically unanimous vote today adopted Senator Cameron's resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. This action was taken despite Secretary Olney's statement that the insurgents have not a form of government sufficient to justify their recognition by the United States and other nations, and that the passage of the resolution at this time would probably precipitate a war with Spain.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 20, 1921

HONG KONG.—In the course of a voyage between Shanghai and Hong Kong, the steamship *Kawang* was boarded by armed pirates, who, putting the Captain and other European officers under lock and key, proceeded to rifle the passengers' baggage and lay their hands on all valuables. They then transferred their booty, estimated at about \$120,000, to a Chinese fishing boat, disabled the steamer's engines and calmly left the scene. One Chinese passenger was killed.



## The Sphinx and Uncle Sam

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—Egypt is the world's oldest nation state and its Nile Valley is the center of the oldest legends. Moreover, the habit of developing excellent myths partly rooted in truth is still an Egyptian habit. Current mythology sees a powerful but foolish United States, guilelessly involved. Last February he began to move toward the United States as a way of settling the Israeli problem. This provoked a rumble of discontent on the left which said he was abandoning Nasser's revolution.

Three months later there was a conspiracy by high officials and generals to oust the president. But he won out, arrested and tried the plotters who have just been sentenced, and persevered both with his liberalizing program internally and his efforts to gain American support externally. Now the latter have failed and he is bitter.

In the second instance a more charming, but less influential secretary, William Rogers, is seen as having exposed his inability to bring Israel into diplomatic negotiations. As a result, Sadat, who certainly started out sympathetic to America, is now disappointedly swinging eastward.

Like most myths, this contains a mixture of truth and falsehood. Dulles was indeed far more important in making policy under Eisenhower than Rogers is under Nixon. But the reason is that Nixon is more interested in making his own foreign policy than was his former boss.

### Stand Forgotten

It is conveniently forgotten here that the United States under Eisenhower and Dulles, took a firm stand on Egypt's side and against not only Israel but Britain and France during the 1956 Suez war. U.S. insistence more than any single factor caused the three nations to retreat instead of destroying Nasser.

Nonetheless Cairo firmly believes that no American president—especially at election time—can politically afford to deny Israel whatever it requests for fear of losing the Jewish vote. This is a basic tenet here—despite the fact that it was at the expense of his re-election campaign that Eisenhower backed Egypt against Israel.

Sadat assured me he is convinced a secret pact, negotiated during the Johnson administration, links Washington with Jerusalem, and that Nixon found his hands tied by it when he asked Rogers to get peace negotiations moving. To use Sadat's own words: "I am dead sure that there is something that has been cooked up between Johnson's administration and Israel, and we shall know about it in years to come."

The Egyptian president professes to believe there is a deliberate American policy, related to the "Johnson deal" which wants to delay a Middle East settlement so Israel can gain de facto control of the territory it conquered in 1967.

This policy is, he says: "To give Israel time to prolong the whole thing, and then we come to the year 1972, the year of elections. They will say: 'Oh, we are busy with the elections. Let us postpone it until the new president comes in January, 1973.'"

"Then in January, 1973, he will have six months according to tradition. The President takes six months to shape his policy. Then after that it will bring me

around to 1974 and it will be a de facto situation here in the area."

This is certainly not an accurate analysis of U.S. policy but it looks close enough to the truth to satisfy this disappointed government. And Sadat is personally involved. Last February he began to move toward the United States as a way of settling the Israeli problem. This provoked a rumble of discontent on the left which said he was abandoning Nasser's revolution.

Three months later there was a conspiracy by high officials and generals to oust the president. But he won out, arrested and tried the plotters who have just been sentenced, and persevered both with his liberalizing program internally and his efforts to gain American support externally. Now the latter have failed and he is bitter.

In the second instance a more charming, but less influential secretary, William Rogers, is seen as having exposed his inability to bring Israel into diplomatic negotiations. As a result, Sadat, who certainly started out sympathetic to America, is now disappointedly swinging eastward.

Like most myths, this contains a mixture of truth and falsehood. Dulles was indeed far more important in making policy under Eisenhower than Rogers is under Nixon. But the reason is that Nixon is more interested in making his own foreign policy than was his former boss.

Nonetheless Cairo firmly believes that no American president—especially at election time—can politically afford to deny Israel whatever it requests for fear of losing the Jewish vote. This is a basic tenet here—despite the fact that it was at the expense of his re-election campaign that Eisenhower backed Egypt against Israel.

Sadat assured me he is convinced a secret pact, negotiated during the Johnson administration, links Washington with Jerusalem, and that Nixon found his hands tied by it when he asked Rogers to get peace negotiations moving. To use Sadat's own words: "I am dead sure that there is something that has been cooked up between Johnson's administration and Israel, and we shall know about it in years to come."

The Egyptian president professes to believe there is a deliberate American policy, related to the "Johnson deal" which wants to delay a Middle East settlement so Israel can gain de facto control of the territory it conquered in 1967.

This policy is, he says: "To give Israel time to prolong the whole thing, and then we come to the year 1972, the year of elections. They will say: 'Oh, we are busy with the elections. Let us postpone it until the new president comes in January, 1973.'"

"Then in January, 1973, he will have six months according to tradition. The President takes six months to shape his policy. Then after that it will bring me

around to 1974 and it will be a de facto situation here in the area."

The myth form of political interpretation is therefore used to explain what otherwise seems either illogical or outright deception. For its part, the United States has not been brilliant in its analysis of Egypt. Dulles got it all wrong on both the dam and Nasser's modest arms demands.

Much later we were astonished that the Russians sent SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles and crews to this country. Finally when news of the left-winged plot broke and Sadat won—Washington concluded that his relations with Moscow were ruined.

Both sides have often been wrong about each other. The sphinx legend, after all, fascinates Americans quite as much as the Uncle Sam myth confuses Egyptians. Fitting other actions to one's own logical patterns is an ancient habit.

## The Judgments of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—These are hard days for men and women who believe in the moral judgments of history and cling, for all our doubts, to the Christian ideal of world unity and brotherhood.

For there is no unity in the world at the end of 1971, and far from supporting the religious mission of peace and goodwill on earth, the saddest and bitterest quarrels of contemporary history are between Moslem and Hindu on the subcontinent of South Asia, between Jew and Arab in the Middle East and between Protestant and Roman Catholic in Ireland.

Even that other foreign dream—that women might one day lead the nations into a more peaceful and considerable world—gets little support from Golda Meir's warrior policy in Israel or from the smiling picture of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, hands folded as in prayer, rejoicing over the military dismemberment of Pakistan.

So for the moment it would seem that the having demands of nationalities are louder than ever, and while the leaders of the world talk incessantly about co-operation, consultation and the common problems of a distracted world, each grabs what he can for himself and his own people, and the whole machinery of time works blindly on, in disregard of the humble and the poor, and regardless of the slow advance of organized force not only prevail but, as Herbert Butterfield puts it, actually seem "to be blessed with the final favor of heaven."

### Enough Evidence

The evidence of this is all around us—led indeed by the so-called "great powers" of the world. The Soviet Union has changed its tactics but not its strategy. It is much more polite in its discussions with the United States on arms control at Vienna and Helsinki, and it welcomes Willy Brandt and Richard Nixon to Moscow and appeals for a European security conference to reduce tensions in the Old World, but when it has an opening for a power play to expand its influence in India and outflank China, or is threatened by freedom in Czechoslovakia, it ships out the tanks and planes and then turns

smiling for cooperation if co-operation, like violence, serves its national interests.

On a wholly different level, the United States has recently been acting on its own nationalistic interests, making vast and sudden switches in its foreign policy and its economic policy without prior consultation with its allies, whose interests and confidence are deeply involved in Washington's decisions. And there is a lot to support this sort of action by the United States and the Soviet Union, if you assume that the world is a jungle in which power is the one and only decisive element in human affairs. And also if you assume that it works.

Well, maybe it does, and there is a lot of evidence to support the idea. But what happens in the world over the longer perspectives of history is not really decided by military or economic power alone. The United States has more military or economic power than any other power on earth, and this has been true for more than a quarter of a century, but its military power didn't work in Vietnam, and, though Secretary of the Treasury Connally has lately been shaking his fist at the world and telling our natural allies in Europe and Japan to "shape up," the fact is that he is now devoting the dollar and being not only a tough but a realistic politician, he and the President have finally decided that they can defend America's vital interests better by cooperating with the other commercial nations than by commanding and brutalizing them.

And this is really the fundamental question: whether the nations have more to gain by competition, protectionism and war for their national interests or by creating that different world of unity and brotherhood, which is what the Christian ideal is supposed to be all about.

This is not only a theological but a practical political question. It is not really proved that power alone determines the destiny of the human family, or that nations, any more than individuals, are immune to the moral judgments of history.

The histories of Germany and Japan are only the latest dramatic illustrations of the point. In the short run, military power served them very well, but later on they

## Tale of Required Love

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The so-called Congress has gone. The so-called Congress will come again on Jan. 16. And in January, 1972, it appears highly probable that the country will be faced with the same old, old split between the "conservative" and the "liberal" Congress.

No one seems to have spotted it, but this is the price the President and the country will almost certainly have to pay for his "Southern strategy"—assuming the strategy succeeds. And the Nixon Southern strategy looks more and more promising every month.

Before showing why this means almost indefinitely divided government, let us examine the factors that indicate the President's success. The Louis Harris Poll has just re-tested the border South and Deep South, with a huge sample. For those liberal Democrats who are able to face facts (a rare breed), the results ought to cause amazement.

In the South as a whole, President Nixon now gets 44 percent of the vote, George C. Wallace has slipped to only 23 percent, and Sen. Edmund Muskie gets 26 percent. With either Sen. Edward Kennedy or former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey in the race, the outcome is hardly different.

### Nearly as Bad

In the Deep South—meaning the states Gov. Wallace carried last time with 54 percent of the entire vote—it is nearly as bad. President Nixon gets 41 percent, Gov. Wallace gets 32 percent, and Sen. Muskie gets only 16 percent.

The Southern trend, previously revealed—Nixon gaining, Wallace declining—has therefore deepened and become much more pronounced between late summer and late autumn. The liberal Democrats can no longer rely on Gov. Wallace to take a lot of Southern electoral votes from President Nixon.

The Democrats and liberals certainly cannot expect any number of their to squeak through in Texas, either, as Hubert H. Humphrey did in 1968. The President will pretty surely take care of Texas by making Secretary of the Treasury John Connally on the ticket as Vice-President. And he will reinforce the existing Southern trend by strong anti-busing moves between now and election day.

So there you have it: the clear prospect that Richard M. Nixon will come up to the Mason-Dixon line with 147 electoral votes, instead of the 77 Southern electoral votes he got last time. In theory, although not in practice, that also means the President can be re-elected with almost zero electoral votes from the big Northern industrial states. In any case, this Nixon success in the South clearly means that he can be re-elected with the most hits and pieces in the North.

On the other hand, if you think about it, a future Nixon success were destroyed by military power, and they have now risen near the pinnacle of influence in the world by rejecting it.

The war between India and Pakistan is only the latest illustration of the point. Pakistan was vicious toward its rebels in East Bengal and was almost destroyed by its savage repression and wholesale massacre of the people of Bangladesh. Likewise India, seeing a moment of stupidity on the part of Pakistan, sacrificed its own moral law and made war on Pakistan and won—but only for the moment.

No sooner had India's victory at Dacca in East Pakistan become apparent than China spoke out: "History has proved," said Peking, "that no aggressor comes to a good end. Relying on the support of the Soviet Union... the Indian expansionists have now occupied large tracts of Pakistan territory... henceforth, there will be no tranquility for India on the South Asian subcontinent."

For those who reject the notion that there are moral judgments of history, that nations, like individuals, in the end have to face the consequences of their acts, the problem can be put in terms of physics. Every force creates a counterforce, and this is the weakness of nationalism. It works for a while, and power is essential to meet the power that it opposes, but there is still a moral law of compensation in the world. There is a moral judgment of history on nations as well as on individuals, and this is the point the men of power seem to miss, even after all the failures of power in Vietnam and elsewhere.

based on the South will change the Congressional situation materially. That situation is now. It will be some time in the old country phase of the same number of votes between liberal Democrats again facing the same President whom they defeat.

Yet this is the projection we have to make. If Nixon can't every single Southern state, now seems easily possible; it hardly changes a Democratic vote in either the Senate or the House. The Southern states congressional delegations will certainly not be affected.

With Nixon getting only a few pieces in the North, it is also no reason to expect real changes in the Northern congressional delegations. In Senate, for example, the liberal Northerners who appear to be in trouble is Sen. Charles McNamara of Rhode Island, offering two-to-one on Secret of the Navy John Chafee against Sen. Pell. But some Northern Republican senators have tried too.

### Sweetened Swill

It can be stated with considerable confidence that President Nixon has thought about all this already. Reportedly, he already has his plan for sweetening congressional swill. If the chief of the electoral college, President Nixon and Vice-President Connally, the new Vice-President, have a real job to do, for first time in many decades.

John Connally is in truth the only American politician perfectly equipped to isolate ultra-liberals in Congress, uniting the Republicans, plus Democratic moderates and conservative Southerners. It's a huge assignment. If that's the way of it but it will be the way for Connally in 1976.

The Democrats, meanwhile, still upset the whole Nixon strategy, for example by putting a formidable Rep. Wilbur Mills, the ticket with Sen. Muskie. Victory is now their low priority.

## Letters

### Poverty, Not Piety

Too bad that the very talent pen of cartoonist, Mandin, so often sparks our indignation and makes us laugh at our follies or our leaders, should have been tempted by such a stale and grocerian caricature of two current clichés: the Irish Civil War as the Bengal War, as wars of religion.

If there is one common denominator, it is not "piety" but poverty of the many and constant privilege for the oligarchy. If there is another, it is the d privilege of political rights d manded in the one case by a oppressed minority, and in the other by the oppressed majority.

Bill, isn't the truth too complex for one cartoon? Set two sharp ones than one that oversimplified.

MELVIN ZIMMERMAN.

Paris.

### 'Hand-Writer'

It appears that Anthony ("Hand-Writer") Lewis has a stern old grandmother. He writes to warn: "Comparisons as odious—and rarely valid."

WALTER WYANT.

Athens.

### Gaullist Ideology

Joseph Kraft's article "Oppportunity in Europe" (Herald, Dec. 12) shows his profound misinterpretation of Gaullist ideology as the "conclusion of Europe." Gaule de Gaulle did twice try Great Britain's bid to join the Common Market (not without reason, considering Britain's traditional foreign policy—and, then adding economy), but he should not forget his fundamental vote in the Franco-German reconciliation. Neither should he underestimate, on a larger scale, the Gaullist foreign policy toward the Communist bloc and, more particularly, toward Eastern Europe, based on détente, "entente" cooperation—a policy predicated and far more revolutionary than pro-European than Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik.

Charles de Gaulle was indeed more French than European, but it is most unfair and utterly untrue to picture him as being anti-European. De Gaulle had a certain idea of Europe, but he also had a certain idea of Europe.

RENE DE LAIGUE.

Rennes, France.







# The 22 carat Scotch.

writing privileges.

Box D-4,987, Herald, Paris.

Last week .....	95,335,560 shares	
Week ago .....	81,667,815 shares	
Year ago .....	68,685,680 shares	
1972 .....	3,746,665,330 shares	
1973 .....	3,820,018,945 shares	
1980 .....	3,788,097,801 shares	







**RIP  
KIRBY**

**PEANUTS**

I HAVE A SUGGESTION TO MAKE...

I SUGGEST THAT THE BOARD OF EDUCATION BE TOLD TO BUY A HERD OF TWENTY-FOUR HORSES...

THEN, INSTEAD OF PLAYING A BUNCH OF STUPID GAMES DURING GYM CLASS, WE COULD ALL SADDLE UP, AND GO FOR LONG RIDES...

LOTS OF GOOD SUGGESTIONS NEVER GET OFF THE GROUND!

I DON'T PLAY FAVORITES WITH MY KIDS...

EVERY YEAR I TAKE 23 DOLLARS OUT OF THE BANK, THEN I SPEND THE SAME AMOUNT ON EACH KID.

HOW THE HECK DO YOU SPLIT UP 23 DOLLARS AND MAKE IT COME OUT EVEN?

I'VE GOT FORTY-SIX KIDS.

OH WELL--WE'LL TAKE AN U-GHS SUBWAY--

??-AS SOON AS I GIVE MY ADDRESS, CABS REFUSE TO TAKE US!!

BUT WE'LL NEED SOME CHANGE FOR THAT--PEOPLE LIKE ME NEVER CARRY MONEY--

I'LL CASH A CHECK.

THERE'S MY IDENTIFICATION--

YOU'RE--SIGH--HER, ALL RIGHT--SO I CAN'T GIVE YOU ANY CASH--BUT I CAN GIVE YOU A LOT OF SYMPATHY!!

WAIT, BEETLE--ISN'T THERE SOMETHING YOU WANT TO SAY BEFORE YOU EAT?

OH, YEAH...

PRAY FOR US!

KELLY SCHOOL WOMEN'S LIB MEETS HERE

-AND IRA BROM HAS EVEN TOLD ME THAT HIS OWN MOTHER CALLS HIM A MALE CHAUVINIST PIG!

WOW!

IS THAT TRUE, IRA?

YES, IT'S WHEN I DON'T PUT MY SOCKS IN THE HAMPER--

-AND IT'S WITHOUT THAT MALE CHAUVINIST\* STUFF...

I STILL CAN'T BELIEVE, IRENE, I'M HERE IN PORTUGAL WITH YOU!

TO PLAY SAFE, WE'D BETTER ALWAYS WEAR OUR SINGLESSES, DARLING.

Y'KNOW, IT WAS A CRUMMY TRICK, GIVING YOUR SISTER THE SUIP AT THE MUAM AIRPORT.

BUT, DARLING, I DID IT TO MAKE SIS START THE RUMOR THAT DELBERT HAD DONE AWAY WITH ME.

CRUMMY TRICK ON DELBERT, TOO.

SERVES HIM RIGHT, THE FINK! LET HIM SQUIRM! WHAT DO I CARE?

MY WHAT A LOVELY STAR!

THERE'S THREE GUYS OUTSIDE, BEARING GIFTS OF COAL, FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH.

JUST MY LUCK.

WE DON'T WANT TO EMBARRASS YOU, MISS WELDON! WE'RE JUST TRYING TO LEARN THE TRUTH ABOUT JUSTIN'S BREAKING INTO THIS APARTMENT! DO YOU KNOW HIM?

NO.

BUT YOU DO KNOW KATHY TAYLOR! JUSTIN SAID HE BROKE IN HERE BECAUSE HE THOUGHT KATHY MIGHT BE LYING UNCONSCIOUS FROM AN OVERDOSE OF DRUGS!

SHE WASN'T HERE! I HAVEN'T SEEN HER FOR A WEEK!

PLEASE--LEAVE ME ALONE!

ALL RIGHT, MISS WELDON!

THIS PLACE GOT ME STUMPED--TOO CREEPY FOR ONE MAN.

THEY'S COMBY--I'LL NIP INTO THIS SACK.

?

OH--HELLO, CLEVERLY--FANCY MEETIN' YOU HERE.

LEAVE SLEEPING HOT POGS LIE, I ALWAYS SAY.

SPECIALLY WHEN THEY TALK IN THEIR SLEEP.

TRY THE BRAWNIES, POGG.

-25...10...13...9...THOSE ARE THE SAFE NUMBERS--I SENSED AULT THINKING OF IT! I'M SURE OF IT!

WE WILL HOLD OUR SEANCE SOON, BEFORE THAT NIGHT, I WILL DRILL YOU IN THE NAMES OF THE DEAD PERSONS WHO WILL SPEAK THROUGH YOU--IF YOU AREN'T--ENCOURAGE THEM! ALSO, LITTLE DETAILS--OF THEIR PAST LIVES...

WE AREN'T GOING TO WORRY ABOUT THE PAST ANY MORE, ARE WE? LET US PLAN FOR THE FUTURE.

THEYRA CAPTURES A MENTAL MESSAGE FROM THE UNWITTING AULT...

BUT SOMEONE ELSE LEARNS DETAILS OF THE PAST...

WELL, I'VE LEARNED MORE ABOUT EMERSON AULT FROM THESE OLD NEWS CLIPS THAN I'LL EVER SUSPECT.

## BLONDIE

**TIS THE SEASON TO BE JOOLY... HEH-HEH**

**MR. OTHERS IS HANGING MISTLETOE OVER HIS OFFICE DOOR**

**EEEEEE**

**THAT'S THE SAME THING THAT HAPPENED LAST YEAR!**

G. K. YOUNG, JR.

# BRIDGE

**By Alan Truscott**

The dramatic deal shown in the diagram proved to be a turning point in last week's match between the Italian Blue Team and the world champion Aces. The Italians led by the slender margin of 8 points and seemed headed for a substantial gain when Bob Hamman and Paul Soloway bid to a helpless slam.

After West led a spade to his partner's ace and a club return had been taken by the ace it was clear to the Vu-Graph audience and almost equally clear to Hamman that the slam was going to fail. However, there was an unexpected development.

When South next led the heart queen, hoping for a miraculous situation beginning with a singleton heart jack in the East hand, Belladonna as West covered promptly with the king. He did not even consider playing low for the very good reason that his heart six was hidden behind another card.

Nobody knew that anything was wrong but two tricks later the audience exploded—of course out of earshot of the players. When Hamman ruffed a spade with the heart 10 and led a trump to the seven in dummy, Belladonna, still in the grip of his delusion, calmly discarded a diamond.

East won with the jack and had no reason to suspect that his partner had revoked. It was quite logical from his angle that South had begun with five hearts and had been relieved by South had not led a low heart earlier instead of the queen.

Unlike the spectators, the players were quite relaxed. As far as they were concerned the slam had already been defeated and their only question was whether it would go down an extra trick.

East returned a trump and luckily for Belladonna his side continued to lurk in obscurity. He again discarded a diamond and South could not afford to overtake with the nine for fear of establishing the "winner" he "knew" to be in the East hand.

Almost at the end, Belladonna blunthly produced his late-blooming six spot and was penalized two tricks. But the slam was still one down.

As the Italians with the North-South cards correctly stopped in four hearts, the Italians gained 13 points and went marching on to victory.

## DENNIS THE MENACE

# JUMBLE

**Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.**

**NEKEL**      • Write the answer below

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**CROAG**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**TOLKIN**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**SPELTE**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**A COMEDOWN ON BROADWAY**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

**Jumble:** REBEL OBESE FELLOW THROAT

**Answer:** This gives you a fine water supply — **A SHOWER!**

## BOOKS

**COLE**

*Edited by Robert Kimball. With a biographical essay  
Brendan Gill. Illustrated. Holt, Rinehart & Wins  
289 pp. \$25.*

Reviewed by John Lahr

If you want to know just how good "Cole" is, try reading a page of this book without singing. Cole Porter had a unique, infectious capacity for joy. His lyrics bubble with impish wonder. Carefree, cheeky, wise, they pick fun at the vagaries of the heart and the heartless. Porter, the Pan-American aristocrat, lived the most "swayin'" most Broadway musicals say about, "Cole" celebrates the man through his own writing and memorabilia. It is a piece of social history as exquisite in its design as a Porter lyric.

Porter was the Alexander Pope of the American musical. His lyrics had an exuberance as confident and unquestioning as the world's coherence as the heroic couplet. Within a line, he could make a vowel sound dance and hop like a knuckleball. Do do that voodoo which you do so well. Porter winked as he brought a contemporary sheen and excitement to people, places and possessions.

You're the top!  
You're Mahatma Gandhi.  
You're the top!  
You're Napoleon brava.  
You're the purple light of a summer night in Spain.  
You're the National Gallery.

his seriousness and hard work from poetry." He believed artifice: the jaunty rhythms, rhymes that cloaked bored the gorgeous "Billy" Baldwin to store he had made to order give a sense of domestic ease that, finally, eluded him.

In the world of cut-glass "caviar," of Fats and the Fat, of Eleanor and the Eleanor, he aspired to passion. At their his love songs have a bitterness of betrayal, a cry of exasperation of sexual accommodation ("Love for Sale," "It Was One of Those Things," "It's Right With Me," "My Heart longs to Daddy.") Porter is here nearly always practical: "I enjoy a tender pass By the bos of Boston, Mass. Though his back's middle- and notte Back Bay. But I'm always true to my darlin', to my fashion." Yes, I'm always true to my darlin', in my way.

Porter, who knew the cost of love, wrote about the wit and insight. He worked one of his best—"At Long Love"—while doctors rushed the scene of the riding school in 1937 that paralyzed his leg, led to 35 operations and amputation.

You're Garbo's satyr.  
 Yours cellophane.  
 Urbane and bawdy, Porter put  
 flesh back into the lyric. "But  
 in the Morning, No" (1939), printed  
 here in all ten saucy refrains,  
 still bewitches Broadway erotics  
 like a colossus. John Lennon now  
 shouts about doing it in the road.  
 In 1926, Porter was punkishly not-  
 ing his O.K. with "Let's Do It."  
*The most refined lady-bugs do  
 it.*  
*What's a gentleman callin'  
 Mids in your rug, do it.*  
*What's the use of walkin' balls?*  
 Porter's satyr always laid enough  
 sting to shock and enough style  
 to please.  
 As a lyricist-composer, he was  
 incomparable. "The life of a  
 Porter melody like the exotic  
 "Begin the Beguine" (1935) excites  
 the imagination past treaky old-  
 fashioned. ("What moments divine,  
 what rapture serene. . .") At the  
 same time, the poignance of a  
 melodic line can freeze a mood  
 and press it, forever, into the col-  
 lective memory of a nation. "In  
 the Still of the Night" (1937)  
 creates a vivid nightscape of this  
 isolation of affection:  
*Or will this dream of mine  
 Fade out of sight*

"Goes the Mock  
 Dances this  
 On the rim  
 Of the hill  
 In the still  
 sun  
 Of the night."

Cole knew he was good and his songs inspired instant affection. As a student of J. B. Keane and while he was a student at Wesleyan, he was a member of the Wesleyan smokers and a society for his prompness. His delivery—the high-pitched voice, the surprisingly wooden way playing—never improved. Only his fresh and sophisticated language.

Porter studied at the Schola Cantorum in Paris, 1922-3.

John Lehr is a drama critic. *The Village Voice* and author of "A Cowardly Lion" and other books."

# CROSSWORD

Re Win W. 1967

ACROSS				45. Certain mind	72. Chore
1 Masons' equipment	46. Well-known Moor	73. Honor cards			
5 Tailless creatures	47. Balanced	21. Right prefix			
10 Walrus feature	52. Romanticists	25. Lowest point			
14 Encourage	54. Violin family	27. Emperor			
15 Certain relative	55. Time-periods	28. Zeus's wife			
16 Against	58. Quoted	29. "To ——— his own"			
17 Zoo sound	61. Pine or ice cream	30. Trink			
18 Tranquility	63. Pitch	34. Locale			
19 Put ——— writing	63. Rh.	35. Festival			
20 Conquest	64. Musical instrument	36. Political alliance			
22 Young tree	65. Health resorts	37. Kitchen necessity			
24 Gas	66. ——— a fox	39. Assemblies			
26 Boulevards	67. Winged figure	40. Hunger-on			
27 Alexander ———		42. Islet			
DOWN				43. Restrain	
31 Foot: Prefix	1. Toothbrush rating	44. Stops			
32 Treaty group	2. Woodwind	46. Gives the slip			
33 Gave medicine	3. Unheeding	47. "Golden Boy" author			
35 Literary initials	4. Senator's forte	48. Company			
38 Washington Sq. sight	5. Walk lightly	49. Hair dye			
39 About	6. Ace	50. Jutting window			
40 "——— Ha!"	7. Word of pity	53. Supporting rope			
41 Cheer	8. European fish	55. Journey			
42 Kind of laugh	9. Garden flower	56. Preposition			
43 Drawing room	10. Followed	57. Views			
44 Centennial	11. Release	60. That, in Spain			
State: Abbr.					



Bristow's 31-point effort to beat Virginia Tech. Virginia Tech missed an upset when Charlie Lipscomb's shot with 4 seconds left rolled off the rim. Bristow left the game earlier on five personal fouls. Kevin Joyce's 17 points paved South Carolina's way.

**BYU Triumphs**

Brigham Young rallied from a 12-point halftime deficit to beat Cincinnati. Kestuart Cade hit on 15 of 17 free throws in scoring 22 points for BYU. The Cougars mazzade all 19 foul throw attempts in the second half and were 30 for 35 from the charity line overall.

Bob McAdoo and Dennis Wuorch each scored 20 points as North Carolina won the second annual Big Boy Tournament. Steve Nunn of North Carolina State with 15 points as the Wolfpack lost their second game in six decisions. North Carolina is 5-1.

Bandy Noll's 33 points, including the winning basket with 1:30 left in overtime, sparked Marshall to its sixth straight victory, in the final of the Marshall Memorial Tournament. St. John's, 5-1.

**ABA Results**

**Saturday's Games**

New York 18, Carolina 106 (Michael 32, Washington 21, Davis 24, McDonald 23).

Memphis 102, Denver 84 (Jones 21, Mince 18, Sun 20, Williams 15, Hammond 15). Forward Walter Jones scored 36 rebounds.

Washington 107, Carolina State 71 (Jones 25, Gray 25, Brinker 24, Vega 20).

Floridians 147, Indiana 177 (Hargreaves 35, Williams 25, Smith 21, Walters 14).

Warriors' four-game victory streak is ended.

St. Kentucky 94, Dallas 84 (Lizal 32, Ollie 19, R. Joyce 23, E. Jones 19).

Seasrre forward Lee Hunter scored all 14 points in third quarter to lift Dallas to victory.

**Friday's Games**

Kentucky 123, Virginia 104 (Issel, Hampton 29, Gilmore 27; C. Scott 24, Irving 23).

Indiana 142, Pittsburgh 142 (Rosenfeld 42, Miller 39, Brinker 38, Carter 31 (19-1).

Indiana 84, Memphis 82 (Brown 22, Miller 15; Hummer 22, Carter 13).

Seasrre overcame 17-point second period deficit.

New York 90, Dallas 85 (Paulis 27; Washington, Roche 19; Freeman 19, R. Jones 17). Billy Paulis sets Nets' rebounding record with 23.

Seasrre 101, Dallas 92 (Cox 23, Wise, Brady 17; Becker 19, Brown 17).

Seasrre hits an amazing seven 3-pointers.

kansas in three years or Jayhawk Classic play.

Seasrre's third-one defense symned Penn's outside shooting. The Owls handed the Quakers their first loss of the season with a balanced scoring effort led by Ollie Johnson's 15 points. Allan Colter led Penn with a game-high 25 points.

Eleventh-ranked Kentucky won its own invitational tournament with a 96-83 victory over No. 18 Princeton behind Jim Andrews's 28 points. Mike Edwards tallied 26 points as Tennessee won its sixth straight Volunteer Classic, 85-71, over Michigan State. Nebraska whipped La Salle, 75-69, in the Husker Basketball Classic and Florida dominated Arizona, 80-71.

In major action Friday night, Kansas whipped Brigham Young in the first round of the Jayhawk Classic, 82-67, while Southern California beat Cincinnati, 72-64.

throughout the game by rumbles and an interception, rallied on a pair of touchdown passes by Dean Carlson.

Jones then calmly put the game away, hitting Jay Michaelson from a 6-yard line for one touchdown and running 6 yards for the final score.

Jones, named the game's outstanding player, finished with 12 completions in 18 attempts for 227 yards. Carlson completed 16 of 32 for 230 yards.

**Memphis State Triumphs**

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 19 (UPI)—Sophomores Tom Carlson blocked a punt and recovered it for a touchdown for Memphis State in the opening quarter and the Missouri Valley Conference champs went on to intercept four passes and pick up a fumble for a 28-0 victory over San Jose State in the Pasadena Bowl yesterday.

## Urtain Knocks Out Bodell in 2d To Regain European Crown

By Michael Katz

MADRID, Dec. 19 (NYT)—Jose Manuel Ther (Urtain), the storied stone lifter from the Spanish Basque country, knocked out Jack Bodell of England in the second round yesterday morning to regain the European heavyweight boxing championship and start the legends all over.

One legend needs no investigating. Bodell had a glass jaw. In his previous fight, the left-handed Englishman had lasted only 64 seconds against Jerry Quarry.

Urtain's legendary strength— he was reported once to have lifted a stone of more than 400 pounds—helped him win the European title in April, 1970, when he was undefeated.

He fell from popularity by losing the title a year ago to Henry Cooper of England. Since, he had also been knocked out in his last act by Gregorio Peralta of Argentina.

But he put the legendary power of his right hand squarely to Bodell's legendary jaw yesterday morning. After an in-

elegant first round in which both fighters' heads to contest who was the more awkward, Urtain took control.

Bodell, a 31-year-old journeyman, fights from such a wide-open stance that even Urtain's sweeping right crosses got to the target.

A right hand while Bodell was draped on the ropes wobbled the Englishman, and another right put him down. Bodell arose, dazed. Two more rights sent him into the ropes. He got up again, but the third time, Urtain sent him flying into his corner and the referee, Karl Partzeit of West Germany, did not have to count.

The time was 1:41 of the second round, at 12:54 a.m. at the Madrid Sports Palace. The fight did not begin until 12:45; in this country, most restaurants don't open until 9 p.m.

For Urtain, who weighed 198 pounds, it was his 39th victory —38 by knockouts—against three losses and two draws. Bodell, 302, has a 58-12 record.



